

# What Water Power Development Means To the Industrial Future of the Nation

By FRANKLIN K. LANE,  
Secretary of the Interior.

In the marvelous material progress made by civilization during the last century, the greatest single factor has been the substitution of mechanical energy for human labor. The inspiring hope and vision of all science, philosophy and statesmanship is to free mankind from material labor and drudgery, to the end that the life of the individual may be given its maximum opportunity for moral, intellectual and spiritual development. In proportion to the degree in which man is relieved from the necessity for devoting himself to the mere struggle for material existence, there has been and will be measured the advance of arts, science and philosophy, literature and the better things which make for the higher and nobler life of a nation of the world.

No Meaningless Vision.  
In the light of present day accomplishment in this direction as compared with a few centuries ago when the ox or the ass was the poor supplement to human labor, it is available, the look ahead of human muscles and leave man free to enjoy fully his higher heritage of intellectual attainment, is by no means the meaningless vision of a dreamer.

We are living today in the dawn of an age in which power is the basis for our material progress. The productive abilities of our 100,000,000 people are increased by the use of 125,000,000 horse power of mechanical energy, not including the animal power furnished by 30,000,000 horses and mules. Most of the mechanical energy is used in the form of electrical current. When applied to industrial uses, one electrical horsepower does the work of ten men without tiring. That is, one electrical horsepower, continuously operated, does as much work as thirty men working in eight hour shifts.

Conservation of human labor goes hand in hand with utilization of mechanical energy, and utilization of that form of energy most cheaply and least wastefully developed accomplishes the maximum in freeing man from muscular toil and increasing his productivity. In the last decade we have harnessed for our utility and industrial needs something like 6,000,000 horse power of water. This means, in terms of human energy, that streams which before this flowed to waste are now doing work equivalent to the labor of 180,000,000 men working eight hours a day. This development alone represents three times the productive capacity of the unaided hand labor of our adult population.

Standards for Real Progress.

This accomplishment stands for real progress, but, as compared with our possibilities, it is not such progress as we should have obtained. Although we are utilizing today 6,000,000 horse power of water, we are annually, daily neglecting and wasting ten times that amount, largely because of our inapplicable laws, since most of the water powers not in use are under government control, and the present laws do not adequately make provision for their fullest development and use. There is in nonuse in the United States enough water power to equal, if harnessed to the wheels of industry, the daily labor of 1,500,000,000 men, or thirty times our present adult population.

This nonuse of our water powers is a significant illustration of the opportunities and possibilities of the future of America. It is equally significant of the lack of intelligent development of resources, employment of opportunity, and co-ordination of effort which has, to the present time, marked our political and industrial growth.

We have \$200,000,000,000 of accumulated wealth, but we have mined only the surface of our natural resources. Many times two hundred billions of wealth lie beneath this carelessly scratched surface awaiting only the co-ordination of capital, labor and statesmanship for its realization.

And in this development and utilization of natural resources, particularly of water powers, we have, for some good reasons and some not so good, fallen behind the rest of the world.

While we are bickering over our terms of legislation to make our water powers available, other countries have developed their powers and with them created vast new industries based upon scientific discovery and invention, of which we have none.

Depleting Fuel Supply.

We are depleting our fuel supply in the manufacturing sections of the East and middle West, while in the far West are mountains of undeveloped raw materials adjacent to unused water powers whose development would mean the establishment of great new industries in new manufacturing centers.

We are robbing our farm lands of fertility and failing to realize the utmost of our agricultural opportunities because of our dependence upon foreign sources of high priced supplies for chemical plant foods or fertilizers, while mountains of phosphate rock, lime and lignite in the West await only the magic touch of atmospheric nitrogen extracted and fixed with the aid of cheap hydro-electricity to furnish a low priced and plentiful supply of fertilizing elements.

Millions of acres of land, rich in plant foods, lie arid and waste in the western country which can be converted into fertile and productive farms, gardens and orchards merely by pumping onto them the waters of streams flowing through them. This miracle of making the desert bloom awaits for accomplishment only the laws which will permit capital and enterprise to engage in the harnessing of these streams so that they can pump themselves onto the thirsty soil.

To conserve these vast natural resources is the greatest attainment to which the statesmanship of our day can apply itself. These energies, stored by nature and by the ages—the water powers, oil, gas, coal, wood

and metallic deposits—are truly our heritage from the past. They are the legitimate heritage of our own generation and of the generations to come. To conserve these great resources wisely is to make such use of them as will give us our measure of the heritage without destroying the rights of the generations unborn, and our right—the right of this generation—to such use and enjoyment is no greater and no less than that of the generations of the past or those to come.

To be truly prepared for war is to be fully prepared for peace.

Should Be Independent.  
This preparation, in its best sense, involves the fullest use and co-ordination of all the natural resources and industrial attainments and activities of the nation. There is no good reason why the United States, with its wealth of resources, its leadership in science and invention and its heritage of labor, brains and democratic ideals, should be dependent upon any other nation or country for any of the things necessary to either the fullest enjoyment of peace or the most complete preparedness for undesired conflict.

Behind a complete preparedness whether industrial or military, must be the complete machinery of an industrial nation's life. Today we must be the complete machinery of an industrial nation's life. Today we produce most of the commodities which make for this preparedness. To produce most of the commodities which make for this preparedness. To produce the others is very largely a matter of developing those resources we have neglected, and in the forefront of those neglected resources are our water powers.

The day of the pioneer, of his prairie schooner, and of his combat with wild animals and savage men, is past. There is no unconquered West. Our frontier has been moved to the sunset. The glamour of that pioneerhood, marked by physical courage and adventure has ripened into the days of sensational gold strikes and land booms, of those feverish struggles for sudden wealth which marked in tales of romance the pages of our earlier history.

Last year California produced more gold than during any former years of its history, but this production was accompanied by none of adventure, and drama of the days of the Forty-niner.

Conquest of the Air.

The development of Alaska probably means as much to this future of our nation as did the cession of Texas, but its accomplishment is a matter of building roads and mining coal, not a triumph of arms or diplomacy.

Our greatest conquest of the air means not the perfection of the largest or speediest flying machine, but the extraction from the atmosphere of that life giving element—nitrogen—which is essential to replenish the plant foods in our soil and maintain our agricultural production.

We must feed the earth and keep it sustained or it will cease to feed us. This magic of extracting the nitrogen from the air depends upon the development of cheap power, which means water power, and the cheaper this power is produced the more varied and consequential will be the benefits derived from its use.

More than forty per cent of the potential water power of the United States lies in the comparatively narrow strip bounded by the Cascade mountains and Sierras in the East, the Pacific ocean in the West, Canada in the North and Mexico in the south. Some of the water powers, now unused, are among the cheapest in the world. Long-distance, high voltage transmission has almost annihilated distance in making hydro-electricity available in this great western empire. Because of the withdrawal from entry, awaiting legislation, of many of the most available and desirable power sites, they remain undeveloped. It is of the highest importance to the West and to the entire country that these powers should be made available for use under that the West may realize its greatest opportunity.

Such development will open to the West an industrial era of such possibilities as have been almost undreamed of. The fuels available include natural gas, oil, lignite and coal. The coal, reduced to coke, offers raw material for the production, by electric smelting processes, of the carbide extensively used for illuminating purposes. Here at hand are great deposits of limestone that will furnish the lime required to form calcium carbide used in the fixation of nitrogen and the production of ammonia. At hand, also, are mountains of phosphate rock awaiting the installation of appliances to free its elements of phosphoric acid and combine it with ammonia as a fertilizing agency at less cost than any now known.

Iron Deposits.

Sodium sulphate, sodium carbonate, and sodium chloride are here, the latter offering material for electro-chemical production of soda, bleaching powder, etc., in time of peace and for the making in wartime of the deadly chlorine gas now devastating the trenches of European battlefields.

Iron deposits are here in abundance, which, with fluxing and reducing materials at hand and cheap hydro-electric power as the agency for reduction, may make the Pacific coast a competitor with the Ohio valley in the production of special grades of pig iron and the manufacture in electric furnaces of high grade steels. Also at hand are the materials for the manufacture of such steel alloys as ferromanganese, ferrochromium, ferro-silicon, ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum and others. Here are rare metals—barium in the form of sulphate and carbonate, zinc and copper, gold and silver—awaiting the magic touch of cheap electrical potentiality in our wasted stream flow to make their

utilization the basis of new settlements, new towns and cities, new centers of civilization and new sources of activity and wealth.

As a by-product, and not an unimportant one, of the atmospheric nitrogen plants, we can produce cyanide, giving new life and impetus to the mining and production of precious metals from low grade ores. In fact, this material either as a by-product or from metallic sodium produced with the cheap power available should make the Pacific coast the logical distributing center for cyanide used in gold extraction. Our Alaskan copper, now shipped as far away as New Jersey for smelting, may be cheaply and profitably reduced and manufactured by electrical processes on the Pacific coast, and the same hydro-electric power which will bring these industries into existence will afford the energy for cheapened transportation of their products over electrified railways.

These are among the possibilities—not possibilities, but probabilities—or it may even be said certainties, of the near future. The necessity for permissive legislation alone is in the way of their attainment.

We must depend upon private enterprise and capital to secure this development. To enlist private enterprise and money in the work, our

## LIFE OF THE SETTLERS

From Haymond's History of Harrison County.

Dr. Joseph Doddridge, in his most valuable book relating to the settlement of western Pennsylvania says: "Land was the object which invited the great number of settlers to cross the mountains, for, as the saying was taken, it was to be had for the taking up."

"Some of the early settlers took the precaution to come over the mountains alone in the spring, and after raising a crop of corn, return and bring their families out in the fall. This, I should think, was the better way. Others, whose families were small, brought them with them in the spring. My father took the latter course. His family was small and he brought them all with him. The Indian meal, which he brought over the mountains, was expended six weeks too soon, so that length of time we had to live without bread. The lean venison and the breast of the wild turkey we were taught to call bread. The flesh of the bear was denominated meat. This article did not succeed very well. After living this way for some time we became sickly, the stomach seemed to be always empty and tormented with a sense of hunger."

"I remember how narrowly the children watched the growth of the potato tops, pumpkin and squash vines, hoping from day to day to get something to answer in the place of bread. How delicious was the taste of the young potato when we got them. What a jubilee when we were permitted to pull the young corn for roasting ears. Still more so when it acquired sufficient hardness to be made into 'Johnny cakes' by the aid of a tin grater. We then became healthy, vigorous and contented with our situation, poor as it was."

"Most of the early settlers considered their lands of little value from an apprehension that after a few years' cultivation it would lose its fertility, at least for a long time. I have often heard them say that such a field would bear so many crops and another so many, more or less than that. The ground of this belief, concerning the short-lived fertility of the land in this country, was the poverty of a great proportion of the land in the lower parts of Maryland, which, after producing a few crops, became unfit for use and was thrown out into the commons."

"In this unfavorable opinion of the nature of the soil of our country our forefathers were utterly mistaken. The native weeds were scarcely destroyed before the white clover and different kinds of grass made their appearance. These soon covered the ground so as to afford a pasture for cattle by the time the wood range was eaten out, as well as protect the soil from being washed away by the drenching rains so often injured in hilly countries."

"The settlements composed a self-supporting community, nearly everything in use being made at home. The great want was salt, iron and ammunition. To get these the only commodity to exchange for them were furs and skins which were taken east of the mountains on pack horses."

"As the population increased and roads were opened for wagons, other articles, such as hides, linen from flax, linsey, butter, honey, beeswax, ginseng and snake root were shipped. Later cattle and hogs were driven to the sea coast."

"Nearly everything in use was made at home. One man writing in 1787 from east of the mountains where conditions were better than west of them, says: 'I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was for salt, nails and the like. Nothing to eat, drink or wear was bought, as my farm produced all.'"

"Every man and woman was a jack of all trades. A fine example of development in this line is given of a pioneer in western New York, who was a farmer, hunter, trapper, road builder, tailor, shoemaker, lumberman, butcher, hatter, blacksmith, brick-layer, teacher, lawyer and justice of the peace."

"There was but little trouble in procuring meat, as game abounded in the forest and fish in the streams, but the great difficulty was bread, and often there was none to be had until the corn crop came in."

"Hand graters were used to make meal, and mush and milk was one of the substantial dishes."

"In-lan corn was a great factor in the settlement of western Virginia. It came early and could be used as

legislation must offer to investors, to promoters and builders, the security of investment and hope of reasonable reward or return which will induce them to put their money and brains into these enterprises. The door must be securely locked against exploitation of the public need and speculation in future values of these power sites, but there must be no improper barriers or handicaps to enterprise and development."

Higher Priced Power.

Production of cheap power depends largely upon the securing of investment at low rates of interest as upon economy of physical operation. If the legislative conditions are such as force capital to earn large returns it necessarily means higher priced power and eliminates many of the desirable uses to which cheap power could be put. If it is economical to combine more than one water power under a single operating control or with one distributing system which will increase the percentage of generating capacity utilized, and so reduce the unit cost, neither mere prejudice nor political timidity should be allowed to prevent such economical operation."

The big things which should not be lost to sight are that use constitutes the highest form of conservation of water power, that power not used today is wasted, and that power used today does not diminish the potential value of the same power for use in the future, while every kilowatt of electricity energy produced by water conserves human labor or adds to its productivity and is equivalent of a fuel saving which closely affects not only present day industrial and social conditions, but future cost of living as well."

## ODD FELLOWS ARE GUESTS AT A BIG AFFAIR

Elkins Camp Entertains Visiting Delegates at Dance in Nathan Hall.

ELKINS, May 13.—Honoring the fifty-first annual encampment of the West Virginia Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was held in a dance in Nathan Hall. The affair was largely attended and the wives and daughters of local members of the fraternity assisted in receiving and serving the guests. Music was discoursed by the Elkins orchestra and refreshments were served. The dancing continued until after midnight.

Work on Operetta.

The students of Davis and Elkins College are working hard on the operetta, "The Nautical Knot," which they will present Thursday and Friday evenings, May 18 and 19, under the direction of Mrs. J. Verus Shipman, director of the music department of the college. The proceeds of the performance is to be the contribution of the students to the college debt.

To Appear in Recital.

Miss Winifred Gross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Gross, of this city, who is studying music in Philadelphia, will appear in a song recital at the New Century Drawing Room in that city on May 20. Miss Gross is studying under Madame Marguerite Boye-Jensen. Miss Gross's success is a source of delight to her many friends in this city.

Entertains Friends.

Miss Hannah Goldberg entertained a large party of her friends Friday evening in honor of her guests, Misses Helen and Goldie Fox, of Davis. The evening was spent in playing various games, features of the evening being a peanut hunt, and musical numbers by Alex and Hannah Goldberg. A delicious luncheon was served. The house was beautifully decorated in pink and green, the color scheme being carried out in the luncheon.

In Honor of Son.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Moore entertained in honor of their son, who is studying music in Philadelphia, who is studying music in Philadelphia, who is studying music in Philadelphia.

men and broke the hearts of women.

"All honor to these noble women, who so loyally and patiently did their part in reclaiming a savage land. They could say to their husbands in the beautiful language of Ruth: 'Whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge, and where thou diest I will die and there will I be buried.'"

"The table furniture at the early settlement of the country consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons, but mostly of wooden bowls, trenchers and small wooden mugs, called noggins, gourd and hard-shelled squashes for drinking vessels. The iron pots, knives and forks were brought from the east side of the mountains along with salt, iron and ammunition, on pack horses."

"Hog and hominy was one of the substantial dishes of the times and Johnny cake, and pone and pone of corn meal were the only kind of bread used for breakfast and dinner. A supper, mush and milk was the standing dish."

"Mush was frequently eaten with sweetened water, maple molasses, bear's grease or the gravy of fried meat."

"Every cabin had near it a truck patch in which was raised corn for roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes. These, in the latter part of the summer and early fall were cooked with pork, venison and bear meat, which made a very wholesome dish. The standing dinner dish for dinner for every log rolling house, raising and harvest day, was a pot pie."

Dr. Joseph Doddridge was sent from his home in the western part of Pennsylvania to school in Maryland when a boy, and thus describes his impressions, when taking a meal at the town of Bedford, in a stone tavern with plastered walls and ceiling.

"On going into the dining room I was struck with astonishment at the appearance of the house. I had no idea that there were any houses in the world which were not built of logs, but here I looked around the house and could see no logs and above I could see no joists. Whether such a thing had been made by the hands of men or had grown so of itself I could not conjecture. I had not the courage to inquire anything about it. When supper came on, my confusion was worse confounded. A little cup stood in a bigger one with some brownish stuff in it which was neither milk, hominy or broth. What to do with these little cups and the spoon belonging to them, I could not tell, and I was afraid to ask anything concerning the use of them. I therefore watched attentively to see what the big folk would do with their little cups and spoons. I imitated them, and found the taste of coffee nauseous beyond anything I had ever tasted in my life. I continued to drink, as the rest of the company did, with the tears streaming from my eyes, but when it was to end, I was at a loss to know, as the little cups were filled immediately after being emptied. This circumstance distressed me very much, as I durst not say I had enough. Looking attentively at the grown persons I saw one man turn his cup bottom upwards and put his little spoon across it. I observed that after this his cup was not filled again. I followed his example and to my great satisfaction the result was as my cup was the same."

"The introduction of china ware on the part of the missionaries was not regarded by the pioneers with much favor as it was too easily broken and dulled their hunting knives. Tea was too small for men; they might do for women, children or the sick. Tea and coffee were regarded by many as only sops, which did not 'stick to the ribs.'"

tertained in honor of their son, Lee, who is at home for a few days' vacation. Refreshments were served, games enjoyed and a thoroughly delightful evening spent by the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp Entertain.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Knapp entertained a party of their young friends at their home on the suburban line Friday evening. The evening was spent in dancing and luncheon was served.

Personals.

Mrs. C. Boyers and R. G. Chapel, of Warren, Pa., and Miss Ethel Morris, of Garland, Pa., were in the city Wednesday on their way to Ellamore to attend the Wright-Backus wedding.

Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Gribble, are visiting relatives at Huttonsville. Misses Nellie G. Wilson, Odra Stealey, Joy Satterfield and Eva May, of Fairmont, attended the Odd Fellows' convention here this week.

George H. Coffman has returned from Pittsburgh.

E. T. Licklider, of Shepherdstown, past grand patriarch, attended the encampment here this week, and visited his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Ward.

Miss Sallie Cutler and Samantha Athey and little son, Maxwell, of Jefferson county, were guests this week of Mrs. C. W. Licklider, of Elm street.

Mrs. A. C. Blake is visiting in Morgantown.

J. C. McSpadden, of Rockwood, Pa., spent the week-end in the city looking after the Elkins Electric Railway Company, of which he is the principal stockholder.

Congressman Howard Sutherland came home to vote in the special election and spend a few days with his family here before returning to his duties at Washington.

Duke Berger, of Cumberland, who was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Spiker at the Hotel Randolph, left yesterday for a motor trip to White Sulphur Springs, and other resorts in the southern part of the state.

Mrs. E. F. McClintic has returned from a visit at Flemington.

Mrs. Sarah McElwain, of New York state, who has been a guest of her daughter, Mrs. S. E. Tiffany, has returned home.

Misses Eva and Ola Lee Conaway, of Fairmont, who have been guests of Miss Iola Hutton, at Huttonsville, returned home yesterday.

Burl Phares, a member of the Western Maryland Railroad Company's baseball team at Cumberland, has returned to Cumberland after a brief visit here.

W. B. Cutright, of Buckhannon, spent a day or two in Elkins this week.

Messrs. Perry and Kippes, two officers of the United States fish commission, were in Randolph county this week distributing brook trout. A great many streams have been stocked this year with brook trout, as Randolph county is recognized as being one of the natural trout sections of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Martin, of Ellamore, have returned from New York.

Attorney N. F. Kendall, of Gratton, was in the city yesterday.

The Rev. William Craig, pastor of the Methodist church, attended the state Sunday School Association convention at Morgantown.

## SOME EVENTS AT JANE LEW

In Connection with School Commencement and Dedication of a Church.

Following is a brief program of a feast of good things in store for the people of Jane Lew and vicinity, in the near future:

Sunday, May 28, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Methodist Episcopal church—Sermon by the Rev. J. P. Null, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church at Jane Lew.

Sunday evening at 8 o'clock—Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. E. J. Woolter, pastor of the First Baptist church of Salem.

Monday, 8 o'clock p. m.—"The Cricket on the Hearth"—Presented by the high school class at the high school auditorium.

Tuesday, 8 o'clock p. m.—"Stunt" night at the high school auditorium. Wednesday, 8 o'clock p. m.—Graduating exercises at the Methodist Episcopal church, Address by Dr. J. N. Deahl, of West Virginia University.

Thursday 8 o'clock p. m.—Sermon by Dr. H. D. Clark, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Mannington.

Friday, 8 o'clock p. m.—Lecture, "Why the Devil is a Methodist," by the Rev. W. P. King, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Clarksburg.

Saturday, 8 o'clock p. m.—Lecture, "Give Him a Lift," by Bishop Joseph F. Berry, D. D. LL. D. Dedication new Methodist Episcopal church, Sunday, June 4, 10 o'clock a. m.—Sermon by Bishop Berry.

Two o'clock p. m.—Addresses by Drs. Resseger and Beddow. Eight o'clock p. m.—Sermon by District Superintendent L. E. Resseger.

The public is cordially invited to all these services.

EMBARGO ON LUXURIES.

PETROGRAD, May 13.—A bill has been introduced into the Duma to prohibit the importation of articles of luxury for a period of three years, commencing June 14.

MANY HORSE SHIPS.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 13.—Since exportation of horses was commenced, owing to the European war, over 100 steamers have sailed from this port exclusively for the purpose of carrying them and it is estimated that their number totals 53,000. The average price paid for them was thirteen pounds sterling each.

## ITINERARY OF SHRINERS IS MADE UP NOW

And the Schedule is Being Sent Out from City of Parkersburg by Bryan.

PARKERSBURG, May 13.—The official itinerary and schedule for the pilgrimage of Nemesis Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of this city to the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine at Buffalo in July, has been completed, including the side trips which is being mailed out by Secretary J. A. Bryan, of the transportation committee of the local temple. The schedule as arranged will be as follows:

Sunday, July 9.  
Leave Parkersburg, 5 p. m. (via Baltimore and Ohio railroad.)  
Arrive at Pittsburgh, 10:30 p. m.  
Leave Pittsburgh, 10:40 p. m. (via Buffalo, Rockford and Pittsburgh railroad.)

Sunday, July 10.  
Arrive at Buffalo, 8 a. m.

Thursday, July 13.  
Leave Buffalo 7 p. m. (via New York Central railroad.)

Arrive at Charlotte 9 p. m.  
Leave Charlotte 10:30 p. m. (via Canada Steamship Company.)

Friday, July 14.  
Arrive at Montreal, 6:15 p. m.

Sunday, July 16.  
Leave Montreal 9:15 a. m. (via Grand Trunk railroad.)

Arrive at Prescott 11:40 a. m.  
Leave Prescott 11:55 a. m. (via Canada Steamship Company.)

Monday, July 17.  
Arrive at Toronto 7 a. m.  
Leave Toronto 11 a. m.

Arrive at Lewiston 1:30 p. m. (via New York Central.)

Arrive at Niagara Falls 3 p. m.  
Leave Niagara Falls 6 p. m.

Arrive at Buffalo 6:50 p. m.  
Leave Buffalo 10 p. m. (via Buffalo, Rockford and Pittsburgh railroad.)

Tuesday, July 18.  
Arrive at Pittsburgh 7 a. m.  
Leave Pittsburgh 9 a. m.

Arrive at Parkersburg 2:30 p. m. (via Baltimore and Ohio railroad.)

SUBSTITUTES FOR HORSES.

LONDON, May 13.—Owing to the scarcity of horses in Sheffield, a big mercantile establishment hit upon the scheme of yoking two camels and an elephant to a drag and found the experiment so successful that the outfit is a fixture on the city's streets. The animals jog along easily with a load of ten tons, doing the work of eight horses.

TO BUILD FACTORY.

PEKING, May 13.—Two American and two German engineers have been engaged by the Chinese government to establish an aeroplane factory, which will be located in Honan province, south of Peking.

ARE VACCINATING.

PEKING, May 13.—Compulsory vaccination has been introduced in Peking. The metropolitan police have served a notice to all hospitals in Peking to vaccinate all their patients, and similar notices have been issued to private practitioners. The vaccination will also be extended to schools, and made general as rapidly as possible.

WAVE RECORDS.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 13.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, was recently persuaded to hand his personal ideas about the war down to posterity through talking machine records in German and Hungarian, according to a report in Swiss newspapers. It is added that the records will not be made public until after the emperor's death.

FASHIONS SEEN ON FILM STARS

Myrtle Stedman in blue taffeta afternoon gown with puffed skirt, shirred at the waistline. Black hat faced with taffeta.